

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

GOOD HOLIDAY TRADE

INCREASE IN BUSINESS NOTED
IN BIG CENTERS.

Collections the Country Over Continue
Good and Retailer Anxiety Over
Higher Rates Asked for Money—
Shortened Canadian Northern Railway.

Holiday trade has increased moderately and in wholesale staple lines no release is seen either in volume of transaction or in prices. Cold weather has helped New York, but it is still behind the rest of the country, for some recent losses from failures in the textile market have fallen rather heavily there. Collections in the country continue good, and this relieves anxiety which might otherwise be felt over the higher rates for money. Merchants' accounts are in good position, so that new sales of commercial paper are light even for this season. Industrial conditions continue, with no great accumulation of new merchandise in any quarter, according to R. G. Dan & Co.'s review of trade. Continuing the report says: Cereals did not maintain their advance. Coffee has suffered from liberal receipts at Brazil ports, and No. 7 Rio is 1% cents below the price a month ago. Failures for the week were 240 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 25 last year.

NEW RAILROAD SCHEME OUT.

Minnesota and Manitoba Line to Be
After a long and bitter fight, the
Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad
to become an important link in a vast
transcontinental system of railways con-
trolled by the Canadian Northern. Mc-
Kenzie & Mann, millionaire contractors,
who are financing the scheme, have mapped
out a route which will shorten the
distance to the water by upward of 1,000
miles for all Northwestern freight des-
tined to European markets. This is done
through a carefully selected Eastern
transportation scheme. The McKenzie
& Mann roads already extend from Win-
nipeg to Port Arthur and they expect to
be operating trains between these points
next September.

OHIO THIEVES ARE CAPTURED.

Two Shaversville Bank Robbers Taken
After a long and bitter fight, the
Shaversville bank at Shaversville, Ohio, was
captured on the Massillon accommo-
dation train at Bridgeport, after a fight
which nearly caused a panic among the
passengers, and resulted in the breaking
of windows, tearing up of seats and
slight injury to two persons. Four ad-
ders of the gang jumped through the win-
dows and escaped.

Dies While Helping Others.

Nels Nelson, who lived at 171-orth
Artesian Avenue, Chicago, died during a
recent storm near two harbors, Minn.,
while on his way from a lumber camp to
get food for his companions, who were
unable to leave and at the point of star-
vation. Nelson, instead of taking shelter
at the home of a settler, as he might have
done, plodded along and before he reached
his destination was frozen to death.

Indiana's Fatal Gasoline Fire.

An Indiana family, consisting of father,
mother and four children, burned to death
at Cannonball, N. D., from an explosion
of gasoline. Another family of father,
mother and one child are frightfully burned
and will probably die. They mistook
the stuff for kerosene.

Scores Die in Shipwreck.

With only her masts showing above the
surface of the water the German training
frigate *Onepennant* has a wreck of
Malaga, sixty miles northeast of
Gibraltar. It is believed that the loss of
life will reach 100. This figure is con-
sidered a conservative estimate.

Seandal Ends in Tragedy.

Tragedy and scandal followed the dis-
covery of J. R. A. Davis, a high official
of the Erie Railroad, under a sort of
Mrs. Flora Wickham's apartment at Port
Jervis, N. Y. Mrs. Wickham committed
suicide a few hours after Davis was
found in his place of concealment.

Moh Hango Two Negroes.

Two negroes, Jim Henderson and Bud
Rowlands, who confessed they waylaid,
brutally murdered and robbed Hollie
Simons, a barber, were lynched in the jail
yard at Rockport, Ind., by a mob of 1,600
frenzied citizens.

Ex-Secretary Porter Dies.

John Addison Porter, former private
secretary to President McKim and one of
the most prominent men of Connecticut,
died at his home in Pomfret after a
long illness from a complication of dis-
eases.

Four Dead from Poison.

As a result of a mysterious case of poi-
soning at Forsyth Mines, near Macleeta,
Ohio, four persons are dead, three fatally
sick and two others are seriously ill. The
dead are Andrew Barwick, Mary Lai-
chuk, and John Litchie and a child.

Noted Indian Scout Slain.

Baptiste Gaudier, known all over the
West and especially among army men
as "Little But", the fearless Indian scout,
was shot and fatally wounded in a saloon
at Crawford, Neb., by James D. Hax-
wood, the saloon manager.

To Jail for Kissing a Girl.

Fred Davenport of Toledo, Ohio, was
sent to jail for ten days for kissing Mar-
tha Sateen, a pretty Syrian peddler.

Fire at Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio.

The Herklick House at Ashtabula Har-
bor, Ohio, caught fire and the flames
swept every frame building on the east
side of Bridge street from High street
south. Nearly a dozen structures were
burned. The loss is estimated at about
\$20,000, partially insured.

Preacher Digs Up \$200,000.

Peter Anderson, who went to the Klond-
ike and Nome as a Swedish missionary,
but turned to mining, came home to Ab-
lene, Kan., for a brief stay, with \$200,000
as this year's profit.

Find Rich Gold District.

A stamped up Fourth of July creek,
a branch of the Kettle river, in Wash-
ington, has set in. Shot gold has been
discovered with ground running \$10 to
the cubic yard. The strike extends on
both sides of the British-American bound-
ary.

Mangled by Dynamite.

While miners were attempting to throw
out some dynamite at Job's mine at Trum-
ble, Ohio, an explosion occurred which
showed the country for miles around. Both
eyes were blown out of Doc Lefever,
and John Moody and Charles Karns
were seriously injured.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

LIVES IN PRISON 43 YEARS.

Man Convicted of Murder Dies Pro-
testing His Innocence.

George Knight, whose prison service of
forty-three years is a record unequalled,
died at the State prison at Thomaston,
Me., aged 83 years. He had been in poor
health for several years, but had been
brought up by the hope that he would be
pardoned. A few days ago he was
paroled, he slashed his throat with a
razor and gradually his life ebbed away,
following the loss of blood and the shock
to his system. On his death bed he was
pressed to make a dying confession, but
he continued to assert his innocence to
the last and his final words were: "I have
told all I have to tell. I never murdered
my wife, never." Knight was convicted of
the murder of his wife Oct. 6, 1856, in
Poland. He was an industrious farmer
and married the widow of his brother,
she being 61 and he 40. The disparity
of their ages was a source of domestic
difference. One night during his ab-
sence she was found with her throat cut
and he was convicted on circumstantial
evidence, the strongest piece being the
testimony of a girl that she saw the
shadow of a man resembling Knight in
his house that night. He was sentenced
to life imprisonment, but the sentence was
commuted to life imprisonment.

SHOT IN THIEF CHASE.

Marvin Kuhns, Who Escaped from
Ohio Penitentiary, Is Killed.

A desperate fight between the police
and a criminal took place at Logansport,
Ind., when officers undertook to arrest a
man wanted at Warsaw for horse steal-
ing. During the day the police had been
ordered to look out for a man and
stolen horse and located them at the
livery barn of Frank Sellers. When they
started to make the arrest the officers
were ignorant of the identity of their
man, but as soon as they caught sight
of him he was recognized by Chief of De-
partment O. A. Sommers of the Panhan-
die, who claimed to be with the officers.
Marvin Kuhns, the noted Ohio peni-
tentiary, who escaped from the Ohio peni-
tentiary on Nov. 29, Kuhns at once opened
fire on the officers with two revolvers and
a running fight followed which was con-
tinued to beyond the eastern city limits.
Here the officers ran out of ammunition.
Benjamin Dean, one of the policemen,
was seriously wounded by Kuhns, who
escaped temporarily.

FIERCE FIGHT IN OKLAHOMA.

Two Deputy Sheriffs Arrest Three
Rogues and All Are Wounded.

Near Mountainview Station, O. T.,
Deputy Sheriff Jesse W. Morris and Special
Deputy Alfred Acres attempted to
arrest George Williams, Mart Williams
and George Call, a half-breed Indian. A
desperate fight ensued. Deputy Morris
received a bullet through the right lung.
Acres is shot through the right hand.
The Indian has two bullet wounds in his body
and one in his nose and cheek, while
George Williams has wounds in the left
leg and Mart Williams has one through
both jaws. The outlaws are all under
arrest.

Six Hurt in a Wreck.

Four persons injured, many passengers
shaken up and thrown into great excite-
ment, three locomotives and three gravel
cars wrecked and traffic interrupted for
two hours resulted from a head-on collision
between a construction gravel train
and the St. Louis express on the Chicago
and Alton road near Sag Bridge, thirty
miles out of Chicago. The failure of a
bagman to carry out instructions was the
cause of the accident.

College Building Burned.

The main building of Iowa State Col-
lege at Ames was today destroyed by
fire. The fire originated in the boiler
room from a pile of kindling and only a
portion of the four-story structure re-
mains. About 450 students roomed in
the main building and were glad to es-
cape with their lives and many with nu-
merous burns. The structure was erected
over thirty years ago and the loss will
be over \$100,000.

Perrell Hopes for Mercy.

Gov. Nash of Ohio has called a special
meeting of the board of pardons to con-
sider the application on behalf of Roslyn
H. Perrell for a commutation of sentence.
Perrell is under sentence to be electrocuted
on March 1 for the murder of Express
Messenger Lane. The date of the meet-
ing was fixed by the Governor for Jan.
10, 1901.

Steel Rails for Norway.

Negotiations are in progress for the
chartering of five tramp steamships
which will carry from Philadelphia 11,
800 tons of steel rails to Norway. The
order for the rails will be placed by the
state railways of Norway with the Penn-
sylvania Steel Company and the Mary-
land Steel Company.

France Planning for War.

France has passed the naval bill with-
out a vote and has thereby placed
herself on record as at all nations in the
world being the most active in the matter
of immediate and immense armament.
The program calls for the expenditure of
\$150,000,000 and includes the building of
270 war vessels.

Flaw in Anti-Cigarette Law.

It has been decided that the anti-ciga-
rette law passed by the Tennessee Legis-
lature in 1899 is unconstitutional and is
void. The act as recorded in Nashville
does not bear the signature of the Speak-
er of the House of Representatives.

Fatal Explosion in a Tunnel.

Gas that had accumulated in a new
railroad tunnel exploded, killing four men
and injuring six others. The tunnel is
being built on the coast of the Union
Pacific road between Aspen and Hilliard,
Wyo.

Victory for Temperance People.

The temperance people of Massachu-
setts have won a great victory in the mu-
nicipal elections, reducing by 8,000 Bos-
ton's majority for license and making
many additions to the no license column
in the 200-odd wards.

Two More Officers Fall.

Marjitt Kuhns, the murderer who es-
caped from the Ohio penitentiary and
shot a policeman in Logansport, Ind.,
shot and killed two officers who were
trying to arrest him at Avilla, which is
near his home.

Nuns Narrowly Escape Death.

Fire destroyed the Sister of Mercy con-
vent and Catholic school in Port Dodge,
Iowa. The inmates narrowly escaped
with their lives.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,
\$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, shipping, grades,
\$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00
to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c;
corn, No. 2, 30c to 37c; oats, No. 2, 21c
to 22c; rye, No. 2, 45c to 46c; butter,
creamery, 23c to 24c; eggs, fresh,
24c to 26c; potatoes, 45c to 49c per
bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to
\$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.50;
sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50;
wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2
white, 30c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white,
24c to 25c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.05; hogs,
\$3.00 to \$4.55; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.10;
wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2
yellow, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2, 22c to
23c; rye, No. 2, 40c to 50c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.55; hogs,
\$3.00 to \$4.55; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75;
wheat, No. 2, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2
mixed, 30c to 35c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c
to 25c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50; hogs,
\$3.00 to \$4.80; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75;
wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2
yellow, 30c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c
to 28c; rye, 51c to 52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to
71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 37c; oats,
No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 51c
to 52c; clover seed, prime, \$6.00 to \$6.35.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern,
71c to 72c; corn, No. 3, 34c to 35c; oats,
No. 2 white, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 1, 50c
to 51c; barley, No. 2, 51c to 55c; pork,
mess, \$10.50 to \$11.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00;
hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; fair to prime, \$3.00
to \$3.15; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to
\$4.00; lambs, common to extra, \$4.00 to
\$5.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.00; hogs,
\$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.37;
wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2,
44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 30c; 31c;
butter, creamery, 22c to 26c; eggs, west-
ern, 28c to 29c.

TRAIN HELD UP AND ROBBED.

Mails Riddled and Conductor Shot Close
to New Orleans.

Illinois—Central passenger train No. 3
was held up by four masked robbers five
miles from New Orleans, within full view
of the electric lights. The mail car was
blown open with dynamite and the mails
rifled. About \$100,000 in cash and val-
ues were carried by the highwayman. A bomb
was thrown into the baggage and express
car which completely wrecked the inside
and flooded the car with milk from a
stack of cans that were taken on at Ham-
mond, La. The train was running slow
because of the Valley Junction, near by.
A red light was shown and the train
came to a stop. No one suspected a hold-
up owing to the proximity to the city.
Conductor J. W. Kennelbreck was order-
ed to unhook the engine and when he
refused he was shot through the back.
Over 100 passengers were on the train,
but none of them was molested.

LIFE STAKED ON DICE THROW.

Ohio Youths Are Forming a Suicide
Club of New Character.

A "yearly die" game, in which the
stakes are life or death, has been pur-
posed of a suicide club which George Jackson
and George Wallace, two well-known young
men of Oxford, Ohio, declare they are
organizing. The membership is to be
thirteen, of whom they say they have al-
ready secured five. They expect to secure
the others in time to have the first game
on the open day of the twentieth
century. The plan is that on each
New Year's the members shall assemble
and shake dice to determine who shall
die by his own hand within the twelve
months following.

BANK ROBBED IN OHIO.

Four Masked Men Secure Over \$3,000 at
Shaversville, Ohio, and Escape.

Four masked men held the town of
Shaversville, Ohio, at bay early the other
morning while they robbed the private
bank of John Doerschuck, blowing open
the safe with a heavy charge of nitro-
glycerin, and then made their escape with
the contents of the vault. They left the
town on a Wheeling and Lake Erie hand
car, carrying with them between \$3,000
and \$4,000. The conditions surrounding
the robbery are the same as those at
Seville, a few days ago, and the belief
is general that the same men did the work.

Without Purse or Scrip.

The Rev. Myron W. Reese of Laporte,
Ind., and the Rev. Charles Stalker of
Westfield have started on a missionary
tour around the world. They expect to
visit all the missionary stations of the
Society of Friends on the face of the
globe. They will go in obedience to the
New Testament command, without scrip
or purse, believing that every need will
be supplied.

Standard Oil Company Wins.

The Supreme Court of Ohio by an
equally divided vote refused to hear the
charges of contempt of court preferred
by Frank S. Monnett, late Attorney
General of Ohio, against the Standard
Oil Company and its officers, including
John D. Rockefeller. The information
in contempt is by this decision dismissed.

At Sharon, Pa., a Natural Gas Explosion

occurred at the Bankin House in a room
occupied by Edna Farrell, a French-
Canadian, a member of Royer Brothers' the-
atrical troupe. She was seriously burned
about the arms and hands and lost her
wardrobe, worth \$800, by the fire which
followed.

German Paper Sold.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, the leading
German daily newspaper of the West,
has been sold at auction in Chicago to
Mrs. Margaret Leader, a creditor of the
publishing company in the sum of \$100,
000. The consideration was \$50,200.

Children Killed by Timber Wolves.

Two children named Bertrand, brother
and sister, met a horrible death at En-
glishman's River, on the northern British
Columbia coast. They were attacked and
killed by wolves.

Fatal Collision in Utah.

In a freight wreck on the Utah Pacific
road west of Fenelon, Utah, Timothy
Kennedy of Ogden, brakeman, and Fire-
man Duncan were killed and four others
were seriously injured.

Won by McGovern.

In a prize fight at Tattersall's in Clin-
ton Joe Gans was put out in the second
round by Champion Terry McGovern. The
fight lasted but five minutes.

LOOT AN OHIO BANK.

Burglars Drill a Hawk Vault, Take
\$2,130 and Then Escape.

The boldest and most daring bank rob-
bery in northern Ohio for many a year
was committed at Seville. There were
six men in the gang, who had carefully
laid plans to rob the bank. Beginning
their work at about 11:30 o'clock, they
first broke into the safe of a shop of
Frank Beach, got what large tools they
required to force open the front door of
the bank, which they did, making suffi-
cient noise to attract the attention of the
town marshal, Howard Weaver, who
went that way to see what the matter
was. Finally, he was seized and forced
to surrender. The burglars took him up-
stairs to a room above the bank and
there tied his hands and feet so that he
was helpless and demanded that he keep
quiet. Leisurely the burglars went to
work at the safe, drilling holes in it tak-
ing them nearly four hours, and blew it
open with dynamite. The safe was
worth \$2,130, which they secured, \$1,000 in
gold escaping their search among the
packages. Some valuable papers were
destroyed. The bandits stole a handcar
and speeded down the track of the rail-
road.

ROMANCE IN A MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Sadie Phipps Becomes the Wife of
Roger Morgan, a Benton Harbor Man.

Roger Morgan, of Benton Harbor, Mich., president of the Rogers-Morgan
Paper Company, was recently married to
Mrs. Sadie Phipps. Mr. Morgan is a
son of President Morgan of the national
paper trust, and is said to be a million-
aire. Mrs. Phipps is a handsome young
woman. She may be 30 years old, though
she looks a half mile west of Benton Har-
bor, who appeared as devoted to her as she
seemed fond of him. A year ago she met
Roger Morgan. Before she knew it he
was deeply attached to her. Her love for
him developed as suddenly. A suit for
marriage followed, which the husband
did not contest and was decreed granted.
The world only knows, or thinks it
knows, that Mr. Phipps gave up his wife
because he loved her so much that he be-
lieved a millionaire could make her hap-
pier than he could.

FATAL WRECK ON BURLINGTON.

Fireman Shannon Killed and the En-
gineer Badly Injured.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
Railway's fast mail, No. 15, was wrecked
two and a half miles west of Kirkwood,
Iowa. Fireman George Shannon was
instantly killed. Engineer Samuel Dove
was badly and brakeman Thompson
slightly hurt. The train consisted of an
engine, tender and four mail cars. All
the cars were derailed and two storage
mail cars caught fire and were consumed.
The engine broke loose and ran into the
tender, demolishing it beyond the cars. The
crew consisted of engineer, fireman, con-
ductor, two brakemen and seven mail
clerks. Fireman Shannon lived at Gales-
burg, Ill. He leaves a wife and two
children. The accident is supposed to
have been caused by the breaking of a
cracked wheel under the engine tank.

Ships Built in Five Months.

The vessels built in the United States
and officially numbered from June 30,
1900, to Nov. 30, 1900, were 495, of 149,
003 gross tons. The principal items of
the total were 200,000 pounds of iron
on the great lakes (34,993 gross tons), and
four smaller steel steamships (8,456 gross
tons), which could pass through the new
Welland canal, and one steel schooner
barge (2,700 tons).

Pine Lands Sale Held Up.

Commissioner Hermann of the Interior
Department has sent from Washington
to Crookston, Minn., a notification to pur-
chasers of White Earth pine lands that
the validity of all sales depends on the
approval of the department and that pos-
session cannot be taken until such ap-
proval has been given. This is in effect
a notice that the recent pine sale has
been suspended.

Lumberman Takes His Life.

After being discharged from a Philadel-
phia hospital W. Charles Kaeferer
went directly to the Reese House and
committed suicide by taking poison. From
papers found in the man's clothes it was
learned that he was the senior member of
the firm of Kaeferer & Waite of Brain-
ard, Minn.

Dies Poor on a Rich Lode.

John Thompson, a well-known charac-
ter of the Cripple Creek district, died
at Independence after a lingering illness
as a tenant on property worth millions
which he located. He died a pauper and
will be buried through the liberality of
mining men of the district.

Illinois Anti-Trust Law Good.

It was declared in a decision rendered
by Judges Tuley, Waterman and Dunne,
sitting en banc in the Circuit Court in
Chicago, that the anti-trust statutes of
Illinois, though blemished with uncon-
stitutional provisions, are valid and in
force.

Eight Injured in a Wreck.

The Illinois Central's Cincinnati and
New Orleans limited was wrecked at
Isley, Ky. Eight persons were injured.
Six cars were derailed, the chain car turn-
ing over. The tender trucks pushed the
train while the train was going forty-
five miles an hour, causing the wreck.

Prisoners Sent to Throat.

George W. Wagner, a Philadelphia
seaman, committed suicide by driving
a large pair of shears into his throat,
making use of a hatchet to accomplish
the act. In his death agony Wagner fell
down a flight of stairs, his weight tearing
away the railing.

More Riches for Mrs. Dewey.

The estate left by Mrs. Washington
McLean is said to be worth nearly \$2,
000,000. Most of this will go to her
children, Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Lind-
say and John H. McLean, editor of the
Cincinnati Enquirer.

Falls Down Air Shaft.

A miraculous escape from instant death
was experienced by Will McBridge, aged
13 years, who fell into an air shaft of
a mine at Jackson, Ohio, a distance
of 115 feet. Though bruised considerably
he was practically unhurt.

Will Restore Ruined City.

Old St. Joseph, Mo., the largest city
in that section in the eighteenth century,
but long since extinct, is to be re-estab-
lished. Surveyors are now engaged in
replotting the town site.

MORRISON JURY DISCHARGED.

Falls to Reach a Verdict in the Eldora-
do, Kan., Murder Case.

After deliberating nearly four days,
the jury in the famous Jessie Morrison
case at Eldorado, Kan., was discharged
without giving a verdict. The woman
who fatally cut Mrs. Olin G. Castle will
have to be tried again.

Jealousy and unrequited love have been
the elements which the prosecution has
laid prominently before the court
since the fatal deed. Miss Clara Wiley
was the belle of Eldorado. She was popu-
lar with all classes and was courted by
many of the young men, but her af-
fections centered in Olin G. Castle, who
was a stylish young clerk in the leading
store of the town. Miss Jessie Morrison,
the daughter of a retired judge, was em-
ployed in the store with Castle. The
young man of many accomplishments
won the heart of his fellow clerk. Miss
Morrison was thrown constantly in his
company, and loved the young man with
a fervency that was soon to pass beyond
all restraint. Castle did not respond to
the love of Miss Morrison, and shortly
before his marriage with Miss Wiley Cas-
tle was married.



JESSIE MORRISON AND HER FATHER.

He requested that Miss Morrison leave
the store, her attentions, as he averred,
having become so annoying that he was
compelled to threaten to resign if Miss
Morrison was not discharged.

Castle and Miss Wiley were married
June 13, and June 22, nine days after
the wedding, Miss Morrison called on
the bride. Accounts vary as to what oc-
curred during her brief stay in the home
of the Castles. However, the two wom-
en had a duel with a razor, the young
bride's throat being cut. When the neigh-
bors rushed in they found Mrs. Castles
lying in a pool of her own blood and
Jessie Morrison bending over her with
a razor clamped in her hand. Miss Mor-
rison's story was to the effect that she
had called on Mrs. Castle, had been ac-
cused of being an enemy and led into a
quarrel. She claimed that Mrs. Castle
sent her to a bureau drawer, took out a
razor and advanced with it open. In the
struggle which followed, Miss Morrison
said, she was cut by Mrs. Castle in the
neck and arm. What became of the
razor she said she did not know. Imme-
diately after the trouble Miss Morrison
was arrested and released on bail. After
Mrs. Castle's death she was again ar-
rested and charged with murder.

GROWTH OF THE OLEO BUSINESS.

During the Year 104,000,000 Pounds
Were Sold in the United States.

More than 5,000,000 farmers signed pe-
titions asking that the Grant bill govern-
ing the sale of oleomargarine be passed
by Congress, while the makers of imita-
tion butter, who are both rich and influ-
ential, did their best to defeat it.

</

FARMS AND FARMERS

Holds Milk Pail Firmly.
It is a somewhat difficult task to hold a milk pail between the knees while filling it with the lactating fluid, and it is not always a wise plan to set the pail on the floor beneath the animal's udder, both for sanitary reasons and because of the danger of an accidental upset. Nelson M. Jewett, of Riceville, Iowa, has recently patented the combined stool and pail holder illustrated below, with the idea of providing a secure place for the pail and yet permitting it to be instantly removed when desired. The front edge of the stool is cut out in

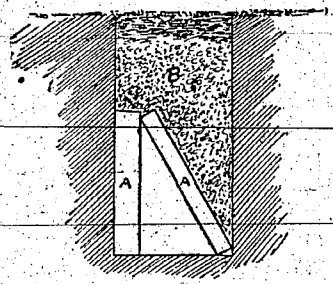


A COMBINATION PAIL-HOLDER.

a semi-circle, and at one side are secured metallic straps which fasten with a latch and form with the stool a circular well into which the pail is lowered. The milkman may now set himself on the stool and draw the latter forward until the pail is catching the streams of milk. This invention should prove useful when the pail is nearly full, if at no other time, as the weight is then much increased and tilting the pail must also be avoided.

Unprofitable Stock.
It is one thing to keep an old animal that has been the pride and pet of the family for years, after it has ceased to be profitable, and another to keep one that is not and never was able to earn its keeping. Yet while not many farmers feel able to do the former for sentimental sake, there are hundreds who are doing the latter from no other reason than an unparadise ignorance as to the cost of keeping, and the actual results received from the animal. The Babcock test is doing much to weed out some of the unprofitable cows, when used in connection with the regular weighing of the milk, but other animals need to be looked after. Sheep need to be culled carefully every year, and those that do not produce and bring up good lambs and a good shearer of wool should be fitted for mutton. There is many a man who keeps a horse when he could hire one to do the work he has for him at less than the cost of feeding, and others who keep two, though one could do the work excepting during a few days in the year. Weed out the unprofitable animals even if obliged to kill and bury them. They may do the world some good in that way.

Draining Low Land.
Stone will make an excellent drain for low, wet land if it is laid carefully. It has the advantage of being indestructible, and once made the drains will be permanent. The extra cost of digging the larger ditches will be more than repaid by the use of the stone. But the stone is to be laid carefully so



CROSS SECTION OF STONE DRAIN.

that it will not fall in, and that the water will not flow in behind it, and wash out the foundation. The accompanying cut shows how the stone should be laid to be safe. AA are two flat stones placed as shown, one upright and the other sloping; the rest of the drain, B, is filled in with small stones and on top is laid some brush. Drains have been put in according to this method and have been found to work well, better than the square stone drains.

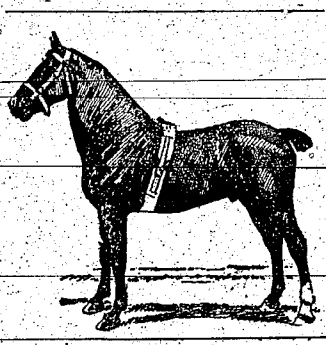
Breeding from Grade Animals.
Years ago, when animals of pure breed were scarce in this country, farmers used to grow some very good cows, although both the parents were of such mixed breeds that it would have been difficult to tell what predominated. Why was this, and if it was so why do we so often insist on the use of a pure-bred sire? Because such animals were accidents that did not often occur, while we desire in breeding not to take chances, but to know with a certain degree of surety what we are to expect. Those animals of our father's days had a strain of pure blood in them, and perhaps of more than one breed, and they were liable to breed back to the best when they were from the best animals they could select, and now we find one of so-called pure bred reverting back to some unknown and faraway ancestor of inferior blood. The care in selecting the best to breed from and as much to do in determining the character of the offspring as the length of the pedigree.

Grain Fertilizers.
In the Southern States there are many who use cotton seed meal as a fertilizer to furnish nitrogen, in preference to using nitrate of soda, or any other of the fertilizing materials that contain nitrogen, as tankage, dried blood or fish waste. But it is one of the peculiarities of this meal and of insect meal, that when used as a food for muck cows, it increases the milk, in-

proves its quality, and then returns to the manure heap almost as much nitrogen as it had before being digested. Much the same thing may be said of the phosphoric acid in yeast bran, and in this way they are cheap foods when properly used.

Changing Seed.
There is yet much to be learned about the matter of increasing crops by obtaining seed from other sections than that where it is to be planted. At the Iowa Experiment Station they obtained potatoes from Canada and planted them by the side of seed grown up on their own soil, from the seventh crop of that variety grown there. They obtained 754 bushels per acre from the Canada seed and 109 bushels from the home grown seed. Yet the results are not always that way even with potatoes. It may be said that generally home grown potatoes do not produce as much as seed grown farther north, but it is not an invariable rule, and some successful growers would not trust their crop to seed which they had not grown and saved themselves, and say that when they have tried it home grown seed has always produced the best crop. The result of one experiment do not prove a case, and we need more, with a thorough knowledge of how the crop was grown, and seed selected in each case. We need to know if forcing a crop to grow and mature in a shorter time, either by a richer soil or cooler climate, or both, will make the seed more prolific.

Hackney Stallion.
Bell Boy, a promising young Hackney stallion, with Coulier for his sire and Belle Lyons for his dam, was bred by Dr. W. S. Webb, Shelburne Farms, Vermont. He is of rich, dark chestnut color, a model in conformation and action. This is his first year in Canada. At the Montreal spring show he received first prize; at the Toronto Industrial Fair, second prize. He won the sweepstakes at the London fair, and



BELL BOY.

the second prize at Ottawa. He was exhibited by his present owner, Dr. John Watson, Howick, Quebec.

Saving Fodder.
One of the items of greatest waste on the farm has been the reckless way in which corn fodder has been handled. The silo has solved the problem of making the most out of this valuable food, but not one farm in 100 or perhaps 500 has a silo. Left to rot in a degree that would make it worthless, the cornstalks on most farms have fallen into disrepute, and very few regard its feeding value as they should. With improved machinery for preparing it for feeding there should be more thought given to utilizing fodder, which can be made a good substitute for hay.—National Stockman.

Best Market Chickens.
A prominent Chicago commission merchant, in a paper on "Poultry Raising," before the Illinois farmers' institute, said: "The best kind of chicken for the market is a plump fowl with yellow skin, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Light Brahma, Leghorn or, in fact, almost any chicken with light feathers. Stock of this kind dresses out yellow and always will bring the top of the market. Dark feathered poultry when dressed out always sells at a lower price than light-colored stock."

Storing Apples in Winter.
The Canada experimental farms made experiments to ascertain the best methods of storing apples in winter. Specimens wrapped in paper kept better than those not wrapped, and they lost less by evaporation. The ground floor storeroom did not preserve them as well as the cellar. A light package preserved the fruit best in storeroom, but not in cellar. Per contra, a ventilated package did better in cellar than in storeroom.

About the Silo.
Silage is as valuable in summer as in winter. The circular silo made of good hard wood staves is cheapest and best. The silo has come to be as necessary a part of a dairy farm plant as a corncrib or a hayrack.

Thirty pounds a day is enough silage for an average sized Jersey cow. Larger cattle will eat more. A cubic foot of silage from the middle of a medium sized silo will average about forty-five pounds.

For 182 days, or half a year, an average Jersey cow will require about six tons of silage, allowing for unavoidable waste.

Fifteen feet in diameter and thirty feet deep is a good size. Such a silo will hold about 200 tons of silage cut in half length pieces. Silage comes nearer being a perfect substitute for the succulent food of the pasture than any other food that can be had in the winter.

HEAR PLAN FOR TAXES

LAWMAKERS LISTEN TO MESSAGE OF PINGREE.

Governor Gives Reason for Calling a Special Session, and Estimates Receipts from Corporate Property Will Be Doubled by Proposed Law.

Lansing correspondence.
For the third time in two years the State Legislature convened Wednesday in special session called by Gov. Pingree. Consideration of a measure taxing railroads, telegraph and telephone companies, express companies and other forms of corporate property on the cash value of their property instead of specifically upon their earnings, as under the present law, is the object of the session. In the message Gov. Pingree makes plain the object of the session and maps out the work which the legislature has to do. He says that this body, having passed the Atkinson bill, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, is more familiar with the subject than the next Legislature will be, and that therefore "the debate need only relate to the provisions of the law," and all that really is to be done is to re-enact the Atkinson bill with such changes as may be deemed advisable.

"Under the present law taxing railroads upon earnings," reads the message, "the State receives, according to the latest computation, \$1,240,845.27, being for the year 1900, payable on July 1, 1901. A conservative estimate of the receipts under the law, honestly administered, viz., as assessed at actual cash value, would be more than \$2,500,000. I think, therefore, that I am warranted in saying that the calling of this special session, and the enactment of a law, in obedience to the demand of the people, will result in saving to the people at least \$1,000,000 in taxes in one year, in the case of railroads, and some additional in the case of other corporations, taxed under the new law."

Continuing, the Governor says: "This subject of the taxation of the property of corporations now paying special taxes upon earnings is, as I have said in a previous message, one which has been most thoroughly discussed. It is now generally understood that, under the present plan of taxation upon earnings, the railroad is its own assessor, and it is practically impossible for the State to know whether it is receiving all of the taxes due it."

Says People Want the Law.
"The average taxpayer, too, feels that he is discriminated against when, under the present law, the railroad pays less taxes in hard times, when its earnings are less, while he pays a larger tax as a result of the reduction of the railroad tax."

"Beyond all this, there is no escape from the fact that there cannot be equality of taxation, with one form of property paying taxes according to one system and the rest of the property of the State paying taxes according to another system. It is this which the people do not like. They believe that if their property is assessed at its cash value, and taxed accordingly, that the property of railroads and all other corporations should be taxed in the same manner."

"It is in this sense and appreciation of the injustice of our tax laws which led to the adoption of the constitutional amendments by a majority of 383,672 votes at the recent general election. It is impossible to misunderstand the meaning of that immense majority. It means that the people want a bill, along the lines of the changes made in the constitution, enacted into a law."

Expert appraisers are employed by the State tax commission supplied by the Governor with figures showing the value of the property of thirty railroads, which he presents in detailed tabulated form. The totals under the various heads are as follows:

Present value, physical property	\$21,871,341.00
Value, 1890, on earnings	\$110,726.49
Taxes, on value, if paid at average rate	\$29,121.12
Increase if paid upon assessed value at average rate	\$218,394.37

"Of course," the Governor explains, "it is not just the comparison between railroads with their property assessed at actual cash value and other property assessed at less than actual cash value. After making allowances for the difference, however, it is very apparent that while the increase in the taxation of the railroads may not be as great as indicated in the above table, yet it cannot be denied that they would pay to the State a great deal more in taxes if assessed at actual cash value than they have been paying in the past in taxes upon earnings."

"The figures are not final," says the Governor, "because the appraisers have not finally determined the value of the real estate, but I am assured," the message adds, "that it will not vary much from the figures included in the above total valuations."

"The message concludes by presenting additional figures with explanations, as follows: The average rate of taxation in the State, as computed by the State tax commission, is 1.540718. The commission reports to me that the total of taxes in the State is as follows:

State	\$2,000,081.59
County	\$1,300,000.00
Township	\$1,200,000.00
Village	\$1,200,000.00
City	\$1,200,000.00
Total	\$6,900,081.59

The following is a table showing the assessed value of the real and personal property in the State for the years 1899 and 1900, the increase of each and the total increase:

	Real.	Personal.	Total.
1899	\$1,000,453,013	\$310,407,015	\$1,310,860,028
1900	\$2,500,000,000	\$1,200,000,000	\$3,700,000,000
Inc.	\$1,500,000,000	\$889,592,985	\$2,389,592,985

Walls Made of Cannon Balls.
In some new bank buildings that are being erected in London it has been decided to trust neither police, private custodians nor safes. All walls connected with the money vaults are to have old-fashioned cannon balls loosely imbedded in them. The idea, of course, being that the rounded surfaces of the cannon balls will cause burglars' tools to slip and there will be no chance of picking the walls to pieces quickly enough for burglarious depredations.

NEW RECORDS MADE.

Wherein 1000 Surpasses in Prosperity All Previous Years.
It is fitting that the last year of the century should be in every way the best. From an industrial and commercial standpoint the year 1900 in the United States surpasses any previous year in our history. In population, in wealth, in production, in manufacture, in export, in domestic trade, in fact in almost every field of industry and commerce we not only lead the world, but have broken our own unparalleled records.

The question arises, why? It is but a few years since we were in the throes of bankruptcy and ruin. Since those dark days of Democratic free trade industrial disaster we have most successfully prosecuted a foreign war, have freed millions of human beings, and gone right on growing richer and stronger.

And the question arises, why? The answer can be given in two words: Protection and confidence.

The United States never did and never can prosper under free trade or any tariff that is not a thoroughly protective tariff. This assertion has been proved too often to need much discussion now. Only five years ago we were a borrowing, timid, idle people; our mills were closed, our capital was locked up, our expenditures exceeded our receipts, our balance of trade hardly worth noting. To-day every condition is reversed.

And the question arises, why? Because a protective tariff secures a home market for a home-made product, and a demand far greater than all the world's markets combined. This demand, in turn, creates employment. We are producing and consuming, consuming and producing. And our fame has gone abroad, so that the world is wanting our better made wares, with the result that 1900 breaks the record in exports of merchandise, and especially in exports of manufactures 1890 was a record breaker. But 1900 will make still another and a greater record. Each month shows gain over the corresponding month of previous years, as well as the preceding months for this year. The exports for October, 1900, amounted to \$168,003,597, just double what they were in 1894. During the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1900, the exports of iron and steel amounted to \$97,313,000, as compared with \$24,852,028 for the same period of 1895. Exports of agricultural implements for the nine months of 1900 were \$14,306,787, against \$4,702,590 for the same period of 1895. And so on through the list.

The Dingley law has given a wonderful impetus to every industry. Our wool growers have fallen on two-thirds, with the result that our own sheep raisers have increased their flocks and are ready to export their wool for their own use. So it is with every industry. We are producing at home and increasing our wealth and savings enormously. We are to-day the wealthiest and busiest and consequently the happiest people on earth.

Merchants and manufacturers have confidence in the government. They know that our protective tariff will be in force four more years, anyway, without even the threat of a change. New projects are launched every day. New mills are going up all over the land, and more and more labor is being employed every week. This means increasing markets for the products of the farm as well as the factory. Prices will remain on a profitable basis at both the farm and the mill, and our surplus will go to swell the already enormous balance of trade in our favor. We are thus enabled to loan our credit abroad to the various nations and are no longer drained to meet the demands of foreign creditors. The whole world now looks to the United States for both money and goods, and records seem likely to be broken year after year for some time to come.

While free trade England is on the verge of a mighty convulsion in industrial circles, protected America is climbing higher and higher to the pinnacle of wealth and strength. No wonder, then, that the people so emphatically emphasized their confidence in Mr. McKinley in the administration of William McKinley and a protection and sound money party. The great error of 1892 was not repeated. It was a terrible lesson we had to learn, a most costly experience; but who will say that it has not been for the best? Added to the other qualities possessed by the people of the United States, that of good sense can now be added. Happy and proud we may well be who can see the end of the nineteenth century and the dawn of the twentieth century. The year 1901 is destined to bring to the American people advantages not dreamed of five years ago. But with a protective tariff law in force, a honest dollar and a stable currency, a President and Congress who command not only our confidence but the respect of the world, it is more than likely that we shall again break all records of our own record breaking history.—American Economist.

A Heavenly State of Mind.
The unparadiseable sin in the eyes of Hon. Carter Harrison is for honest folk to possess full dinner pails. "Yet mark how he calmly suppresses his righteous indignation and lets flow the following sort, cooling, meandering stream of words:

"If I were a mechanic or workman and any one mentioned the full dinner pail argument to me, I would hit him a d—n good punch in the face."

The restraining influence of Carter's heavenly state of mind is truly marvelous, and we commend his moderation to all men who aspire to sublime attitudes of the soul.—American Economist.

Not a Good Advance Agent.
It is reported that Mr. Bryan has been offered a salary of \$20,000 per year to become a theatrical advance agent. If the report is true, it looks as though the theatrical management was taking a big risk. People expect a certain amount of discrepancy between the promises of advance agents and their performance, but Mr. Bryan's promises in political matters have been so far from the truth that it is doubtful if he could induce the people to come out to a theatrical performance on his recommendation. "The only ad-

vance agent who seems to have come up to his promises, who has in fact given a performance far ahead of his promises, is the 'advance agent of prosperity,' now resident in the White House. The remembrance of this one exception, though, will hardly incline the people of the country more kindly to Mr. Bryan, who made the light of his life in his attempt to down both prosperity's advance agent and prosperity itself.

AN EXPLANATION.

What Camest the Uplaval in Certain States Counted as Sure for Bryan.
It is an explanation that does not explain which the New York Sun offers in reply to an inquiry from a correspondent as to the cause of the complete change which took place in Utah when a plurality of over 51,000 for Bryan in 1890 was converted in 1900 into a plurality of 4,500 for McKinley. Regarding the question of cause and effect the Sun is silent. After some mathematical elucidations which anybody with a knowledge of addition and subtraction could make equally well, the Sun concludes as follows:

"The overthrow of Bryanism in Utah is a subject for wonder as well as for gratitude. The mining districts, which were expected by the Bryanite managers to return heavy Democratic pluralities, appear to have been closed; while the agricultural and stock raising counties went heavily for McKinley and prosperity."

"We invite our correspondent's attention, likewise, to the fact that the change of political sentiment which he regards as so sudden and inexplicable has been going on for four years. Two years ago, in the Congress election of 1898, the Democratic plurality had already been reduced from 51,100 for Bryan to 6,505 for Roberts; while the Republican vote, on a smaller total, had already grown from 38,300 for McKinley in 1890 to 20,034 for Blodgett."

"Silverite Republicans in Utah who followed Teller and Frank J. Cannon to Bryanism in 1896 have been steadily recovering their senses and returning to their party allegiance. Last week they arrived in great numbers, both sexes included. This is the explanation of the Utah phenomenon."

This is very much like saying that the reason why the apple falls to the ground instead of rising into the sky is because the apple falls downward. The Sun tells its correspondent nothing that he did not already know. What he wanted to know was, why it was that the mining districts in Utah "appear to have been closed," why "the agricultural and stock raising counties went heavily for McKinley and prosperity," for what reason the Silver Republicans of Utah who were Bryanites in 1890 were McKinleyites in 1900. Equally pertinent would be the query as to the cause of the tremendous reversal in thirteen far Western States, in which McKinley's pluralities rose from 10,500 in 1890 to more than 130,000 in 1900, while Bryan's pluralities of 230,000 in 1890 fell to 47,500 in 1900, McKinley carrying nine of these States this year against only three carried for him four years ago. Why was there such an overwhelming upheaval of political sentiment in these States? The plain truth of the matter is that in these thirteen States, Utah included, protection and prosperity was the paramount issue. This is the answer which the Sun might, could and should have given to its correspondent. It is an explanation which explains.

Uncle Sam's Christmas Cornucopia.

There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

What It Means.
There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

What It Means.
There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

What It Means.
There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

What It Means.
There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

What It Means.
There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

What It Means.
There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

What It Means.
There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

What It Means.
There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

What It Means.
There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

What It Means.
There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

What It Means.
There will be no change in the policy of this country. We will continue the sound money system. The insurgents who are in rebellion against a government that has been steadily seeking to do them good will be put down. American manufacturers will be protected at home, and American commerce abroad will continue to swell the increasing stream. The motto of this country will continue to be progress. Duty will be placed above everything else. At home or abroad the citizen will have reason to be proud that he is an American. So much means the victory achieved by the Republican party.—Peoria Journal.

STATE CAPITAL LANSING CHAT.

The State tax commission has determined the average of all the rates of taxation in Michigan for the year of 1900 is \$15.47 for every \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The total assessments in the State for this year are as follows:

Real estate	\$1,906,453,013
Personal	310,007,015
Total	\$2,216,460,028

The total amount of taxes levied in Michigan for the year 1900 was \$20,377,235. The increase in real estate over 1890 is \$189,004,302, or 9.9 per cent increase. Roughly estimated, about \$70,000,000 of this sum was put on mining property. The increase in personal property over 1890 is \$103,468,254, or an increase of 119 per cent. Of this increase the personal \$61,786,775 comes from the seventy-eight cities of the State. These totals do not include the valuation of railroads, telephone, telegraph and express companies' property and the rate of taxation for railroad property under the expected legislation at Lansing has yet to be determined.

The State game warden has submitted his report for November, which covers the twenty-two days of the open season for deer. He says that it was necessary to keep every deputy warden in the State in the field during the entire period looking after reported violations of the deer law. Inasmuch as there was plenty of snow from the first days of the open season to the last, and thousands of hunters in the woods, the slaughter of deer far exceeded that of former years. Special deputies were stationed at various places where most of the deer were killed, and their shipment to the southern part of the State, and these shipments were so numerous that Warden Morse is confident that not less than 5,000 deer were killed during the season. He advocates reducing the number of deer hunter permits, legally kill from five to at most three.

It is not often that an appropriation for charitable purposes is not exhausted. A few years ago the State Legislature made an appropriation of not exceeding \$100,000 for the relief of the people who lost their homes in the great fire at Ontonagon. Twenty thousand dollars of the amount was drawn by the local committee, but not all of this amount was expended. As a result of a trip to Ontonagon by State Accountant Humphrey and Deputy Attorney General Chase, the State recently received \$2,000 from the local relief committee which had not been expended. Deputy Attorney General Chase also obtained \$300.00 from an estate in Marquette County, which had escheated to the State.

The barbers' examining board is preparing to ask the State Legislature for certain amendments to the present law in order to make it more efficient, and the board of State auditors has been asked if the board could use a portion of the money it has collected for the purpose of employing an attorney to prepare the amendments desired. About \$1,500 has been turned over to the State from fees received by the board.

Secretary of State Stearns reports that wheat was not greatly damaged in November, although correspondents continue to report that the heavy fly in many fields. For the State the condition of wheat is 82, as compared with an average. The condition of horses, cattle and swine is 97, and of sheep 96. There are many reports of swine plague. About the usual amount of stock is being fed.

Railroad Commissioner Osborn reports that during the month of October the railroads earned a total of \$3,518,302.12 in Michigan; as compared with \$3,348,702.73 for October, 1899. The aggregate Michigan earnings for the first ten months of the present year were \$32,041,815.82, an increase of \$2,901,784.07 over the first ten months of last year.

State Items of Interest.
Wild cases are said to be plentiful in Sanilac County at present. The stiff gales have leveled many miles of fencing in Sanilac County. Mrs. Anna Allen of Franklin township died at the age of over 100 years. Steps have been taken to reorganize the Berrien County Bar Association. The making of cement at Alpena's new cement works is expected to begin about the first of February.

John Sherman of Climax is 81 years old, but he got his full quota of five deer on his recent hunting trip in the upper peninsula. In justice court at Munising William T. Ayling pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was bound over to the Circuit Court for sentence. The village of McGregor contains six grass widows and six grass widowers, and the Lexington News says that an epidemic of hay fever is looked for there. The people of Thompsonville are not in love with the name of their village, which they consider too cumbersome, and will ask the Legislature which meets next month to allow them to change it. Meanwhile they are adding a prize to the pot, who will suggest a good short appellation.

A Pere Marquette coal car jumped the track near the corn planter factory in Grand Haven and struck the factory office full force, wrecking one side of the building. George P. Savidge, a director, sat at his desk. He jumped from the room just in time, but his chair had been knocked over and demolished. The Prindle Company, Limited, closed its doors at Charlotte. The liabilities are \$22,000. The company had bought heavily of late, but the stock on hand will not cover half that amount. Grand Haven's Board of Trade has practically closed the deal for the establishment of a shoe factory in that city. It will employ 150 persons and will be in operation within six weeks.

The Jackson Citizen says that in the winter of 1830 potatoes sold for 25 cents each in Jackson County. And now the farmers have a hard time to find a market for them at 25 cents per bushel. The planning mill of the Metropolitan Lumber Company at Atchison was destroyed by fire, with several thousand dollars' worth of lumber. The total loss is about \$30,000, with partial insurance. Somebody is laying up a store of trouble for himself—just how much, he will find out when the Federal authorities catch him—by demolishing the rural mail boxes along the routes in Gratiot County.

James S. Johnson, alias James S. Shaw, was found guilty in the Circuit Court at Bay City of the Wendland silk robbery. His pal, Ponero, is now serving seven years in the State prison at Jackson.

St. Joseph, Mo., will follow Boston's example in providing portable school houses for the overflow from the regular schools. Twelve little boys, Chicago, bared their left arms and allowed surgeons to slice off pieces of skin to be grafted on Felix Machut. The boys received \$3 an inch for 37 inches of skin.

Heavy cars, each holding sixty passengers, have been easily thirty-seven miles in one hour over the Albany and Hudson Electric Railway, at the formal opening recently. The road is interesting in that it is the longest "third rail" road in the world, and, although an experiment, it seems to be a perfect success.

MOB HANGS NEGROES.

DOUBLE LYNCHING IN SOUTH-EAST INDIANA TOWN.

THE

New Bazaar

I take the pleasure to announce to the people of Grayling and vicinity that I have opened in connection with my Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoe Department a Bazaar. Come all, and buy your self rich.

R. MEYERS,

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing House,
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS—POPULAR PRICES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE has for nearly sixty years been recognized as the People's National Family Newspaper, for farmers and villagers. Its splendid Agricultural Department, its reliable market reports, recognized authority throughout the country; its fashion notes, its Science and Mechanics Department, its fascinating story stories, etc., etc., render it indispensable in every family. Regular subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

In connection with The Tribune we offer to those who desire to secure the best magazines, illustrated weeklies, and agricultural journals, the following alphabetical inducements:

NEW-YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE published on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, is a complete up to date daily newspaper three days in the week, with all important news of the other four days. Profusely illustrated, and filled with interesting reading for all who wish to keep in close touch with news of the nation and world. Regular subscription price, \$4.50 per year.

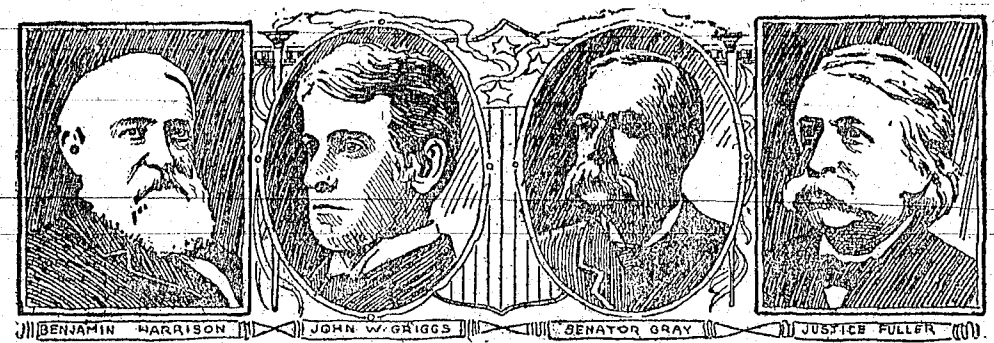
	Regular Price One Year.	With Weekly Tri- Weekly Tribune, One Year.	With Tribune, One Year.
North American Review, New York City.....	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
Harpers' Bazar, New York City.....	4.00	4.00	4.00
Harpers' Weekly, New York City.....	4.00	4.00	4.00
Century Magazine, New York City.....	4.00	4.00	4.00
McClure's Magazine, New York City.....	4.00	4.00	4.00
Frank Leslie's Monthly, New York City.....	1.50	1.50	1.50
Success, New York City.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ledger, Monthly, New York City.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Judge, New York City.....	5.00	5.00	5.00
Review of Reviews, New York City.....	2.50	2.50	2.50
American Agriculturist, New York City.....	3.00	3.00	3.00
Rural New Yorker, New York City.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Country Gentleman, New York City.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y.....	2.00	2.00	2.00
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn.....	.50	.50	.50
Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass.....	1.25	1.25	1.25
New England Homestead, Springfield, Mass.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Farm, Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00	1.00	1.00
Orchard and Farm, Chicago, Ill.....	.50	.50	.50
Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio.....	.50	.50	.50
Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.....	.50	.50	.50
Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio.....	.50	.50	.50
Farm and Home, Springfield, Ohio.....	.50	.50	.50
The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.....	.50	.50	.50
Tribune Almanac, Phila.....	1.00	1.00	1.00

Please send cash with order.

The wishing to receive more than one of the above publications in connection with The Tribune, can remit at publishers' regular prices.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

THE FOUR MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF ARBITRATION.



BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the American International Board of Arbitration. He is a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has been mentioned for an associate judgeship of the Supreme Court. Attorney General Griggs is one of the most widely known lawyers in America.

SONG.
The sunlight on the hill, dear,
The black storm on the plain,
Be these as Fate shall will, dear,
For sunlight or for rain,
This thought alone can thrill, dear,
We shall not meet again!
Nay—not by any river
Or flowing field of grain—
On heights of high endeavor
In valleys of peace or pain;
One grief, dear heart, forever,
We shall not meet again!

No world will pause to wonder:
Headless it drifts afloat,
The blue and black skies under,
With all its grace and gain,
And we, dear heart, asunder,
Never to meet again!
—Atlanta Constitution.

ABOUT A MINX.

MISS BETTY MAYNE had been back in Lindenthorpe for a week, and for a week Lindenthorpe had been shocked. Miss Mayne felt hurt. When she returned she had been home for a week and the sea-board folks, left behind when her aunt carried her up to London years before, and friendliness was in her heart toward them. Instead of receiving the same, she had been met with envy and jealousy and all uncharitableness. Partly it was her fault, partly theirs. They remembered her as the imp and scapegoat of the village, who played on the rocks all day long with bare feet, and they resented her grown-up fashionableness. She could not help realizing that she was better dressed, knew more of the world, and was in many ways a hundred years ahead of Lindenthorpe.

It was Sunday that the shock of shocks occurred. To begin with, several minutes after service had begun Miss Betty Mayne walked in—almost trotted in—as cool as a cucumber and clad in the most outrageously fine dress, and stood in the entrance (instead of modestly finding herself a seat) poking away at the stones with a green parasol until Mr. Attenborough, who was church warden—the youngest church warden Lindenthorpe had ever had—rose in his Sunday best to show her to a place.

People were more disgusted than surprised when Miss Mayne, after fanning herself ostentatiously for some time, rose and stalked out of church by the front door. Such behavior was to be expected from a Minx. It was what followed that left Lindenthorpe resigned to anything short of an earthquake. Miss Mayne wandered down toward the beach in a pensive mood and took a seat on a bit of sandstone. She was a pretty sight in blue and gold, whatever Miss Griggs' opinion might be. "A church warden is at liberty to differ from a Sunday schoolmistress on a question like this, and Silas Attenborough, as he walked from church down to the sea and saw the Minx on her rock, differed in toto from Miss Griggs. He felt a desire to rebuke the Minx for her conduct in church that morning, but he was wise to venture onto the rocks? He was in his Sunday clothes and not very sure of foot among slippery seaweeds. Nevertheless, his sense of duty being strong, Mr. Attenborough crossed the rubicon, and at length reached the sandstone rock. The Minx nodded to him, "I saw you in church this morning," she said.

"Zoe you," said Mr. Attenborough, gravely.
"It was very funny," she went on. "The very first thing I noticed was a chalk mark on your coat from leaning against the pillars—and I do believe you've got it on still."
This was hardly the conversation Mr. Attenborough had pictured to himself, and he rubbed the chalk away before replying.
"It seemed you left the church before the sermon?"
"Dreadfully ventilated, isn't it?" she said, nodding. "I really wonder people don't get suffocated sometimes."
"It's agreeable by I see here, now?"
"The same as ever," she said. "All Lindenthorpe's the same as ever—the sea and the village and the folks. They haven't left and never will, since the day I left—seven years ago. Oh!—she roared herself to sudden merriment—"but I'd like to shock them!"
"Shock 'em?" said Mr. Attenborough, aghast.
"Shock you all—because I detest people who can be shocked. And if I know for certain that I detest Lindenthorpe I'd be content to leave it and never see it again." She sank back against the rock.
"Would you now?" said Mr. Attenborough, astonished.
She nodded. "It's quite true," she said.
"I don't think I'm easy to shock," he said guardedly.
"Perhaps you're right," she said. "But," she pointed a finger toward the

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Body of Missing Man Found Buried in Lime-Oxford Bay Has Peculiar Experience—Held Up in a Charlotte Restaurant—Tortured by Robbers.

The body of William T. Campbell, an old soldier, was found buried under a heap of rubbish in a barn on the Dodge farm just outside the city limits of Ann Arbor. The body was found by a farmer who was out to the barn to get some hay. The body was found in a position that led to the belief that Campbell had been held up in a Charlotte restaurant and tortured by robbers.

They Couldn't Wake Him.
William Brokenshaw, of Oxford, passed through a rather peculiar experience the other night. He lay down to rest after supper, but later his father, attempting to wake him, was unable to do so. All methods were tried. He was shaken, slapped, pricked, and cold water was dashed in his face, but without result. Finding all efforts fruitless, the father called in a doctor, who tried various ways, but was unable to rouse the boy from the arms of Morpheus until early the next morning, when he woke up, feeling no worse for his sound sleep. During the time his arms were stiff and his whole appearance was that of a man in a hypnotic state.

MAN EATERS OF PATAGONIA.

Peril of Ship's Crew from the Big Cannibals of South America.
The British steamer Westhall is at Pigeon Point on the Delaware River, discharging a cargo of nitrate of soda from Iquique, on the west coast of South America, says the Philadelphia North American. She sailed from that port, and Captain Morgan explains his good run by the fact that instead of rounding the Horn he took the shorter, but equally perilous passage through the Straits of Magellan. While in those lonely waters the crew observed the strange rites of the natives of Patagonia and the "land of fire," and have many weird stories to relate of their adventures.

Crawled for Miles While Half-Crazed.
Joseph Wise of Menominee, who went hunting seven weeks ago and was thought to have perished in the woods, has been found. He was located at the home of a farmer near Iquique, where he had taken refuge. He was found in a half-crazed condition until he struck the hope of the farmer.

Forty New Routes.
Announcement is made that the entire Fifth Congressional District is to be mapped out immediately for free rail delivery and that forty new routes will be in operation inside of a month. Special Agent Roberts of the Postoffice Department is looking over the proposed routes and installing the service.

Held Up in a Restaurant.
A highwayman entered Marple's restaurant at Charlotte, covered with a revolver the three employees who were in the place at the time and relieved them of their cash. The stranger was young and stylishly dressed. He secured about \$150.

Within Our Borders.
A little boy, Louis Delany of Bay City, was brutally assaulted by a young man. His injuries were fatal.

Carsonville to Have a \$10,000 Grind Mill.
A little boy, Louis Delany of Bay City, was brutally assaulted by a young man. His injuries were fatal.

A Whole lot of Alpena County People
have been caught by some swindlers who traveled along the highways selling cheap watches and taking in payment therefor the farmers' notes for anywhere from \$25 to \$125 apiece.

A car on the through freight on the
Michigan Central Railroad was derailed near Battle Creek, blocking the main line for several hours.

James Kneeland, the 9-year-old son of
D. M. Kneeland, general manager of the Michigan Lumber Co., was drowned while skating on the lake at Levison.

A special election in Charlotte
was voted to bond the town for \$20,000 for the construction of a new swing bridge. The project is expected to have the new bridge in operation by May 1.

The Michigan Central will change its
route through Kalamazoo County, abandoning the stretch of track between Kalamazoo and Oshtemo for a more southerly course through Texas township. The change is to secure a level track in place of the steep hill now climbed, which retards the fast trains.

The express office safe at Cheboygan
was blown open. It is thought to be the work of some party who was in the top of the safe and black powder put in. The door was blown ten feet, knocking down the stove. No fire was in the stove. The front and rear windows were shattered and several show cases broken. Only a few dollars belonging to the agent was in the safe. This money, with two small packages of little value, were taken.

Little 5-year-old Peter Keeler of Grand
Rapids tried to get across the street before an approaching trolley car reached him, but he was not quick enough. The car struck him and injured him so badly that he died in a few moments.

Frank Kasperki, at Bay City, under-
took to cut some shellac in a can by pouring alcohol upon it. It did not have the desired effect, quick enough and he set the can upon a hot stove. The stuff soon exploded and caught fire, some of the liquid falling upon Kasperki's 2-year-old son and burning him terribly about the head and face.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Dec. 23, "Parable of the Pounds," is from Luke 19:11-27. Golden text: "Everyone of us shall give account of himself to God."—Rom. 14:12.

Immediately after the visit at the house of Zacharias Jesus took up again the journey to Jerusalem, now only a few miles distant. To correct the eager but misguided expectations of his disciples he taught them by the parable of the pounds that the period of waiting for the consummation of the kingdom would be an extended one, during which faithfulness would be required of all.

Explanatory.
"They thought that the kingdom of God should immediately appear," a very common impression not only during Jesus' ministry but during the generation succeeding his ascension. It was a very natural impression. We, reading the gospels in the light of nineteenth centuries, find it difficult to interpret some of the words of our Lord and his apostles touching the Parousia, or "coming" of Christ—more correctly rendered the "presence" of Christ—which, as most Christians now believe, has not yet been fully realized.

The grading of the Grand Rapids-Holland electric railroad has been completed between Grand Rapids and Jenison.

The plans have been completed for a handsome new union depot at Benton Harbor for the railroads entering the city.

Sheep feeders around White Pigeon are going into the business on a large scale this winter, so successful were their ventures last year.

A marriage license was issued at Ann Arbor to a Manchester man of 75 years who was going to wed a damsel three years his senior.

John Thornton, who has been under arrest at Standish for some time on the charge of stealing a valuable horse and secreting it, was acquitted.

The Shillings House at Standish, one of the oldest hotels in northern Michigan, is being remodeled and will be occupied again soon. It has been vacant for some time.

Charles Jellie of Greenwood township claims the best champagne tree he has in Ottawa County. During the past season he has located twelve bee trees and secured therefrom 800 pounds of honey.

Prof. B. A. Hinsdale of the University of Michigan died at Atlanta, Ga. He went South several weeks ago suffering with nervous collapse. He was accompanied by his wife. Prof. Hinsdale was the author of about fifteen books.

The rumor is revived that an electric railroad will be built from Standish to Ann Arbor, coming through Jenison. This will open up a large tract of farming lands, and the road will also connect the famous summer resort at Point Lookout with these points.

As the result of an accident in the gymnasium at Ann Arbor Elmer T. Whitman, a sophomore homeopathic student from Flint, has become paralyzed on one side. It seems that the young man was sitting on a mat witnessing some wrestling when the mat of one young man around and caught him in the side.

A Michigan man took out a hunter's license, and the other day went into the woods, thereabouts and an hour and a quarter later returned for a day to bring back the five deer his license had permitted him to kill. He had fired just five shots in the seventy-five minutes he was out and each shot had brought down a buck, and he calls it great sport.

Pennsylvania oil men were recently looking over the farm of Thomas Black, in Assaria township. It was on this farm last summer that the Wolverine Improvement Company sunk a well 140 feet deep to find oil, but not striking it, abandoned the well. These Pennsylvania men talk as if they may continue the boring, as the indications, they claim, are good.

On Dec. 24 a special election will be held at Lapeer to vote on a proposition to bond the city for \$15,000 for a bonus to secure a factory. As it is illegal to bond for such a purpose, the proposition will read, "To issue bonds for \$15,000 for a city park and public market building," but the money will be used for the bonus just the same, in case the proposition is carried.

D. J. Kennedy of Bay City and John Blossfield of West Bay City are foreclosing a mortgage on the Rapid Transit Railway's right of way in Bay and Saginaw counties. When the road was projected they did a good deal of work on the right of way and were not paid in full, taking a mortgage for the remainder due them. The mortgage is for \$2,080.00.

Now that the road has passed into the hands of another company they hope to realize something from their holding. The sale is advertised to take place Jan. 31, 1901.

The Michigan Traction Company, with headquarters in Kalamazoo, has under consideration plans for an electric railway line between Kalamazoo and St. Joe, which will ultimately give trolley connections between Detroit and Chicago, with a steamship line between the Michigan city and the Windy City as the final link.

The company has now a very successful line between Kalamazoo and Battle Creek, and has four gangs of men at work on the new St. Joe line between Battle Creek and Ann Arbor, which must be completed by next fall in order to hold the franchise.

The mill at Chassell cut 60,455,750 feet during the past season of six months. This is considered to be a big cut for hemlock. Some pine and a little hardwood were cut.

The new Union station at Grand Rapids has been formally opened. The station is of Tennessee sandstone, with marble and the furnishings, and cost about \$150,000. It was built by the Grand Rapids and Indiana, the Pere Marquette and the Michigan Central railroads.

Charles Perrin, sentenced to seven years in the Leelanau prison for larceny; Alfred W. Martin, colored, sentenced to five years for house breaking; and William Stewart, colored, sentenced to one year for breaking open a railway car, dug through the wall of the Ann Arbor jail and escaped.

Mrs. John Van Tie was passing a corner cupboard at her home in Flint when a center table fell from the top of the cupboard and struck her on the head, causing concussion of the spinal column.

Local free delivery service has been recently established at Jerome, with G. G. Robbins as carrier. Length of route, 23 1/2 miles; area covered, 30 square miles; population served, 5,000; houses on route, 120.

A general wall is going up from all the papers of the upper peninsula over the way deer were slaughtered the past season. A favor of the enactment of a law limiting the number to two to each hunter and a shorter season.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Dec. 23, "Parable of the Pounds," is from Luke 19:11-27. Golden text: "Everyone of us shall give account of himself to God."—Rom. 14:12.

Immediately after the visit at the house of Zacharias Jesus took up again the journey to Jerusalem, now only a few miles distant. To correct the eager but misguided expectations of his disciples he taught them by the parable of the pounds that the period of waiting for the consummation of the kingdom would be an extended one, during which faithfulness would be required of all.

Explanatory.
"They thought that the kingdom of God should immediately appear," a very common impression not only during Jesus' ministry but during the generation succeeding his ascension. It was a very natural impression. We, reading the gospels in the light of nineteenth centuries, find it difficult to interpret some of the words of our Lord and his apostles touching the Parousia, or "coming" of Christ—more correctly rendered the "presence" of Christ—which, as most Christians now believe, has not yet been fully realized.

The grading of the Grand Rapids-Holland electric railroad has been completed between Grand Rapids and Jenison.

The plans have been completed for a handsome new union depot at Benton Harbor for the railroads entering the city.

Sheep feeders around White Pigeon are going into the business on a large scale this winter, so successful were their ventures last year.

A marriage license was issued at Ann Arbor to a Manchester man of 75 years who was going to wed a damsel three years his senior.

John Thornton, who has been under arrest at Standish for some time on the charge of stealing a valuable horse and secreting it, was acquitted.

The Shillings House at Standish, one of the oldest hotels in northern Michigan, is being remodeled and will be occupied again soon. It has been vacant for some time.

Charles Jellie of Greenwood township claims the best champagne tree he has in Ottawa County. During the past season he has located twelve bee trees and secured therefrom 800 pounds of honey.

Prof. B. A. Hinsdale of the University of Michigan died at Atlanta, Ga. He went South several weeks ago suffering with nervous collapse. He was accompanied by his wife. Prof. Hinsdale was the author of about fifteen books.

The rumor is revived that an electric railroad will be built from Standish to Ann Arbor, coming through Jenison. This will open up a large tract of farming lands, and the road will also connect the famous summer resort at Point Lookout with these points.

As the result of an accident in the gymnasium at Ann Arbor Elmer T. Whitman, a sophomore homeopathic student from Flint, has become paralyzed on one side. It seems that the young man was sitting on a mat witnessing some wrestling when the mat of one young man around and caught him in the side.

A Michigan man took out a hunter's license, and the other day went into the woods, thereabouts and an hour and a quarter later returned for a day to bring back the five deer his license had permitted him to kill. He had fired just five shots in the seventy-five minutes he was out and each shot had brought down a buck, and he calls it great sport.

Pennsylvania oil men were recently looking over the farm of Thomas Black, in Assaria township. It was on this farm last summer that the Wolverine Improvement Company sunk a well 140 feet deep to find oil, but not striking it, abandoned the well. These Pennsylvania men talk as if they may continue the boring, as the indications, they claim, are good.

On Dec. 24 a special election will be held at Lapeer to vote on a proposition to bond the city for \$15,000 for a bonus to secure a factory. As it is illegal to bond for such a purpose, the proposition will read, "To issue bonds for \$15,000 for a city park and public market building," but the money will be used for the bonus just the same, in case the proposition is carried.

D. J. Kennedy of Bay City and John Blossfield of West Bay City are foreclosing a mortgage on the Rapid Transit Railway's right of way in Bay and Saginaw counties. When the road was projected they did a good deal of work on the right of way and were not paid in full, taking a mortgage for the remainder due them. The mortgage is for \$2,080.00.

Now that the road has passed into the hands of another company they hope to realize something from their holding. The sale is advertised to take place Jan. 31, 1901.

The Michigan Traction Company, with headquarters in Kalamazoo, has under consideration plans for an electric railway line between Kalamazoo and St. Joe, which will ultimately give trolley connections between Detroit and Chicago, with a steamship line between the Michigan city and the Windy City as the final link.

The company has now a very successful line between Kalamazoo and Battle Creek, and has four gangs of men at work on the new St. Joe line between Battle Creek and Ann Arbor, which must be completed by next fall in order to hold the franchise.

The mill at Chassell cut 60,455,750 feet during the past season of six months. This is considered to be a big cut for hemlock. Some pine and a little hardwood were cut.

The new Union station at Grand Rapids has been formally opened. The station is of Tennessee sandstone, with marble and the furnishings, and cost about \$150,000. It was built by the Grand Rapids and Indiana, the Pere Marquette and the Michigan Central railroads.

Charles Perrin, sentenced to seven years in the Leelanau prison for larceny; Alfred W. Martin, colored, sentenced to five years for house breaking; and William Stewart, colored, sentenced to one year for breaking open a railway car, dug through the wall of the Ann Arbor jail and escaped.

Mrs. John Van Tie was passing a corner cupboard at her home in Flint when a center table fell from the top of the cupboard and struck her on the head, causing concussion of the spinal column.

Local free delivery service has been recently established at Jerome, with G. G. Robbins as carrier. Length of route, 23 1/2 miles; area covered, 30 square miles; population served, 5,000; houses on route, 120.

A general wall is going up from all the papers of the upper peninsula over the way deer were slaughtered the past season. A favor of the enactment of a law limiting the number to two to each hunter and a shorter season.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for Dec. 23, "Parable of the Pounds," is from Luke 19:11-27. Golden text: "Everyone of us shall give account of himself to God."—Rom. 14:12.

Immediately after the visit at the house of Zacharias Jesus took up again the journey to Jerusalem, now only a few miles distant. To correct the eager but misguided expectations of his disciples he taught them by the parable of the pounds that the period of waiting for the consummation of the kingdom would be an extended one, during which faithfulness would be required of all.

Explanatory.
"They thought that the kingdom of God should immediately appear," a very common impression not only during Jesus' ministry but during the generation succeeding his ascension. It was a very natural impression. We, reading the gospels in the light of nineteenth centuries, find it difficult to interpret some of the words of our Lord and his apostles touching the Parousia, or "coming" of Christ—more correctly rendered the "presence" of Christ—which, as most Christians now believe, has not yet been fully realized.

The grading of the Grand Rapids-Holland electric railroad has been completed between Grand Rapids and Jenison.

The plans have been completed for a handsome new union depot at Benton Harbor for the railroads entering the city.

Sheep feeders around White Pigeon are going into the business on a large scale this winter, so successful were their ventures last year.

A marriage license was issued at Ann Arbor to a Manchester man of 75 years who was going to wed a damsel three years his senior.

John Thornton, who has been under arrest at Standish for some time on the charge of stealing a valuable horse and secreting it, was acquitted.

The Shillings House at Standish, one of the oldest hotels in northern Michigan, is being remodeled and will be occupied again soon. It has been vacant for some time.

Charles Jellie of Greenwood township claims the best champagne tree he has in Ottawa County. During the past season he has located twelve bee trees and secured therefrom 800 pounds of honey.

Prof. B. A. Hinsdale of the University of Michigan died at Atlanta, Ga. He went South several weeks ago suffering with nervous collapse. He was accompanied by his wife. Prof. Hinsdale was the author of about fifteen books.

The rumor is revived that an electric railroad will be built from Standish to Ann Arbor, coming through Jenison. This will open up a large tract of farming lands, and the road will also connect the famous summer resort at Point Lookout with these points.

As the result of an accident in the gymnasium at Ann Arbor Elmer T. Whitman, a sophomore homeopathic student from Flint, has become paralyzed on one side. It seems that the young man was sitting on a mat witnessing some wrestling when the mat of one young man around and caught him in the side.

A Michigan man took out a hunter's license, and the other day went into the woods, thereabouts and an hour and a quarter later returned for a day to bring back the five deer his license had permitted him to kill. He had fired just five shots in the seventy-five minutes he was out and each shot had brought down a buck, and he calls it great sport.

Pennsylvania oil men were recently looking over the farm of Thomas Black, in Assaria township. It was on this farm last summer that the Wolverine Improvement Company sunk a well 140 feet deep to find oil, but not striking it, abandoned the well. These Pennsylvania men talk as if they may continue the boring, as the indications, they claim, are good.

On Dec. 24 a special election will be held at Lapeer to vote on a proposition to bond the city for \$15,000 for a bonus to secure a factory. As it is illegal to bond for such a purpose, the proposition will read, "To issue bonds for \$15,000 for a city park and public market building," but the money will be used for the bonus just the same, in case the proposition is carried.

D. J. Kennedy of Bay City and John Blossfield of West Bay City are foreclosing a mortgage on the Rapid Transit Railway's right of way in Bay and Saginaw counties. When the road was projected they did a good deal of work on the right of way and were not paid in full, taking a mortgage for the remainder due them. The mortgage is for \$2,080.00.

Now that the road has passed into the hands of another company they hope to realize something from their holding. The sale is advertised to take place Jan. 31, 1901.

The Michigan Traction Company, with headquarters in Kalamazoo, has under consideration plans for an electric railway line between Kalamazoo and St. Joe, which will ultimately give trolley connections between Detroit and Chicago, with a steamship line between the Michigan city and the Windy City as the final link.

The company has now a very successful line between Kalamazoo and Battle Creek, and has four gangs of men at work on the new St. Joe line between Battle Creek and Ann Arbor, which must be completed by next fall in order to hold the franchise.

The mill at Chassell cut 60,455,750 feet during the past season of six months. This is considered to be a big cut for hemlock. Some pine and a little hardwood were cut.

The new Union station at Grand Rapids has been formally opened. The station is of Tennessee sandstone, with marble and the furnishings, and cost about \$150,000. It was built by the Grand Rapids and Indiana, the Pere Marquette and the Michigan Central railroads.

Charles Perrin, sentenced to seven years in the Leelanau prison for larceny; Alfred W. Martin, colored, sentenced to five years for house breaking; and William Stewart, colored, sentenced to one year for breaking open a railway car, dug through the wall of the Ann Arbor jail and escaped.

Mrs. John Van Tie was passing a corner cupboard at her home in Flint when a center table fell from the top of the cupboard and struck her on the head, causing concussion of the spinal column.

Local free delivery service has been recently established at Jerome, with G. G. Robbins as carrier. Length of route, 23 1/2 miles; area covered, 30 square miles; population served, 5,000; houses on route, 120.

A general wall is going up from all the papers of the upper peninsula over the way deer were slaughtered the past season. A favor of the enactment of a law limiting the number to two to each hunter and a shorter season.

The Secretary of War forwarded to Monday to the House committee on appropriations a comparative statement of War Department estimates for the fiscal years of 1901 and 1902, together with a statement of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The estimates for 1901 amount to \$185,905,551, and the estimates for 1902 amount to \$171,773,855. The appropriations for the present fiscal year amount to \$188,205,024.

Pingree Sets General's Free.
Gov. Pingree of Michigan has pardoned Gen. Will L. Willard, lieutenant governor, and Gen. Arthur T. Marshall, ex-inspector general, both convicted of connection with the \$43,000 military clothing fraud. The former had just started to serve his ten-year sentence and the latter was out on bail pending a new trial. Gov. Pingree demands that each shall pay a fine of \$1,000 yearly for five years.

Prince George of Prussia has written a drama, which will be performed in Berlin the coming season.

The basement door, and put the cat on the roof. I covered the fire in the stove with ashes, but, if I call to my mother, I think I know we had the flag off. I then came up on the roof and attended to it at once."
—Washington Star.

Ancient Deed in Philadelphia.
The first deed conveying property to the proprietor of Pennsylvania, William Penn, is written in old Dutch, and is now preserved in the City Hall. The property was what is now known as Lemon Hill, including the mansion of the Schuylkill River front, where old Fairmount waterworks were erected. There Penn kept his large collection of books, and a number of some cowboys, the large engraving being his permanent. It is said there is only one man in Philadelphia who can read this deed.

The crying of children in bed is